

production, the specific case of Uranium One involves more than mere corruption.

“‘What I’ve always wanted is a grand jury to look at it,’ Peter Schweizer, who exposed the Uranium One scandal to a wide audience in Clinton Cash and exposes a number of alleged pay-to-play schemes in his new book *Secret Empires*, explained to *The American Spectator*. ‘The common sense of the average America will determine pretty quickly that there was pay to play involved.’”

In any event, the deal which then put about a fifth of the uranium of the United States under the control of the Russian Government required the approval of various Federal Government entities, including Hillary Clinton’s State Department. Rosatom, the energy company owned by the Russian Government, obtained that approval and optimally gained full control of Uranium One.

Just incredible.

So, good news. That is being investigated under the Jeff Sessions Justice Department. There is some good news, and I look forward to real Russian collusion being exposed after proper investigation and the projecting, which has occurred by people who did collude improperly with the Russian Government in the past administration, actually being held to account for what they did but what they continue to say others in the Trump administration did in order to try to run out the statute of limitations on their wrongdoing.

Well, the statutes of limitation haven’t all run, the investigations are ongoing, and I still hold that hope that springs eternal in the human breast that real justice will be done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF SENATOR DANIEL K. AKAKA

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RUTHERFORD). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) for 30 minutes.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to honor the memory of our dear friend and colleague, Senator Daniel Akaka.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory and in celebration of my friend and mentor, Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka, who took his final breath exactly 1 week ago today.

I was in Hawaii and woke up very early to a text message from one of his children, who let me know that he had passed away around 5 o’clock that last morning. We all took that day to remember him and his life and to think back on the memories that we have of how he dedicated his life to serving the people of Hawaii and our country.

From his service in the U.S. Army back during World War II, to his years that he spent taking care of our “children,” “keiki,” as a public school teacher and a principal, his work in the

State, and then serving more than 36 years in the United States Congress.

He was the first Member of Congress to serve of Native Hawaiian ancestry and made history in many different ways.

He is known throughout Hawaii for so many reasons, but when you say the word “Akaka,” it is synonymous with “aloha,” because that is what he represented throughout his life. And the warmth and the fondness, the love and the kindness that he shared with everyone, made it so that he was not known so much as Senator Akaka so much as Uncle Danny.

He did all of this with his wife, Millie, by his side. Mother of five children, Auntie Millie herself is a force of nature. She was ever-present here in Washington, with Senator Akaka in his travels, and expressed aloha in her own way.

In everything he did, Senator Akaka put service before self. He truly walked the talk. He carried the spirit of aloha with him in his heart and at the forefront of his actions.

Now in the last week, the people of Hawaii, many people across the country, many of our colleagues here in Washington have been sharing their own personal stories about how Senator Akaka touched and inspired their lives, talking about the legacy that he left behind and the example that he set with his life.

And the central theme in each of these stories that I have heard all comes back to aloha. “Aloha,” which means kindness, respect, and love for others, regardless of any differences that we may have, whether they be by race, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, or anything else.

To this day, here in the Capitol, sometimes I will bump into some of his former colleagues in the U.S. Senate, even here people he served with in the U.S. House, and as soon as you mention his name, you can kind of see their shoulders fall, their stress fall away, and they get a smile on their face as they think about the time that they had serving with him.

They will have little stories about a code that they went on with him or a committee that they served on with him, and they always talk about how kind he was. No matter who you were, no matter what was going on around you, he always took that moment to share the warmth of his own heart with yours.

This even came from those who disagreed with him. This even came from those who fought him hardest on the signature bill that he tried to pass, the Akaka bill.

Even if they opposed his policies, none of them had anything ill to say of him.

This speaks to the impact that he left on the United States Capitol, on Washington, on this country, and on Hawaii.

And it speaks to the legacy that he leaves behind that will continue to inspire leaders of our country and leaders in our community, people everywhere, to serve in their own lives in that same

spirit of aloha and respect for everyone.

After I returned from my first deployment to Iraq with the Hawaii Army National Guard, I had the privilege of being able to work in Senator Akaka’s office as a legislative aide. He was chairman of the Veterans’ Affairs Committee at the time, and coming back, this was a great opportunity, I felt, to be able to help him in that service to help make reforms and changes to our VA and our country’s policies and how our veterans are cared for, in particular the post-9/11 veterans, in particular the large number of National Guard and reservists who were being activated to serve in the Middle East, and who were not being treated with the kind of respect and honor and dignity that they had earned through their service. This included everything from the GI Bill to VA services and qualifications that they earned.

I was able to experience firsthand on a daily basis the impact that he made, his example of aloha. Taking the time as he was rushing to a committee or rushing to vote to stop and say “hello” to the janitor who was mopping the floor; to stop and say “aloha” to visitors who were coming from Hawaii or from other States; to stop and talk to the staff and ask how they were doing, how was their family, how were things going.

He invested in building lifelong relationships. He spent that quality time, whether it was short or long, because he understood how important every individual is, and how he wanted to take advantage of that moment to share his aloha, recognizing that only by working together, only through aloha and bringing people together, can we make real positive change.

For those of us who had the opportunity to work with Senator Akaka, either in his office in Washington, in Hawaii, on one of his campaigns, or in some capacity, we have bonded over the years; and every year we got together with Senator Akaka, his wife, and his family to celebrate his birthday in September of every year.

During this last year, this past September, I was able to spend some time with him and chatted a bit. And as he always does, he asked: How are things going in Washington? And he expressed his sadness about how divisive things have become, how the kind of collegiality and respect that existed when he was serving in the U.S. Senate for so many years that allowed people to disagree without being disagreeable, that allowed people to debate strongly their disagreements on issues but come together at the end of the day to find a solution, that that has largely been lost.

And as a result, we are seeing the gridlock and the divisiveness and the lack of results, the lack of delivery to our constituents, in large part, because

of no aloha. This respect has largely been lost. He has always spoken about how aloha is the solution.

So as we remember Senator Akaka's legacy of service and aloha, the best way that we can honor his life is by doing our best to live aloha in his example: serving others; doing our best to protect our planet; finding common ground where we can; seeing that even though we may disagree on certain issues, there will be others that we agree on; fighting for justice; fighting for equality; and fighting for peace.

He was a courageous leader. I am grateful to have the opportunity to serve my constituents in Hawaii in the same congressional seat that he once held, and I will forever be inspired by his friendship and the life that he lived.

"Thanks very much," "Mahalo nui loa," to his wife, Auntie Millie, and to his entire family for sharing him with us, and thank you to Uncle Danny for sharing your aloha with the world.

You will be missed. "Until we meet again," "a hui hou."

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG). As everyone knows, Alaska and Hawaii's relationship is more than legendary.

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewomen from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA and GABBARD). I am privileged to stand on this floor because of them and honor, to me, a great friend.

I know that we are saying we are honoring Senator Danny Akaka, or Daniel. I would like to refer him to the higher body as Congressman Akaka.

Thirteen years we served together. I have never found a gentleman, as you said before, one that loved and remembers better than he.

He worked with me, and I probably knew Danny better than anybody else. I call him Danny because we were friends. I knew him probably better than anybody else because his locker was right next to mine down in the gym.

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We would have conversations about Alaska and about Hawaii, and how we worked together with Danny Inouye, Senator Stevens, and myself. It was a marvelous combination. And I believe that Alaskan combination with Hawaii still exists today because of the two congressional ladies. We work together. We have a unique difference from all of the other States.

We are not contiguous to the big body of the United States. We are actually scattered far north and far west, but we work together. Although they have a tropical climate and we have a frozen climate, we have the comradeship that is necessary to work together, and we continue to do that.

Danny was a soldier, a teacher, and, yes, a great Congressman. I will tell

you that the people of Hawaii will miss him, but I hope he has left a legacy that will continue to encourage young people to become involved in the political arena to try to solve problems.

I can't agree more with what was said by the previous speaker about the lack of aloha, the lack of recognition for one another in differences of opinion. I do not think that you can accuse me of that because I recognize each person elected in this House is elected by 730,000 people, and they represent those people. So recognize and respect the beliefs, but work out and solve problems. Danny did that.

All the time that we worked together, there was never a Democratic problem or a Republican problem. There was a problem, and we would reach across the aisle, one another, with all of the chairmen that served together collectively, and we would solve those problems. We were able to legislate.

Somewhere along the line, the well was poisoned, and we no longer legislate. I think Danny would be deeply disturbed by that. I think he would wish us greater things. I believe he would understand that it is time for us to work together as a nation.

I am proud to say that we still work together as Alaskans and Hawaiians trying to solve those areas where problems exist in no other place in the United States, and we do work together to solve them and we do get it achieved.

Now, if we can just do that, maybe we ought to send the rest of the Congress to Hawaii in the wintertime and bring the rest of them to Alaska in the summertime, and everybody would love one another and we would get a lot more done.

So, again, it was mentioned about Millie, his wife, and his family, and he would be proud.

There are great people in our history, and I can tell you, I considered Danny Akaka, Senator or Congressman, as one of the greater ones. As we know, he is gone, and I know he will be looking upon what we can achieve if we actually aloha one another.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO).

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, hello—hafa adai and aloha.

I rise today to honor the life and the legacy of the late Senator Daniel Akaka.

Senator Akaka was a very dear friend and a champion for the people of Hawaii and all Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. His tireless advocacy for 22 years in the Senate and 14 years in this House before that led to better Federal policies for and a recognition of the unique needs of Pacific Islander communities.

As the first Native Hawaiian Senator, Senator Akaka fought for the advancement of Native Hawaiians and the rights of all native people, including Guam's Chamorro people.

He understood the need to support minority Americans and was a passionate voice for native people. He understood the need to support minority Americans, and Senator Akaka was a true friend of Guam, working diligently to ensure that our issues were prioritized.

He gave Guam a voice in the United States Senate, and I was very proud to work closely with him to ease the burdens of the Compacts of Free Association on our islands, to promote better education for Pacific Islanders, and to fight for veterans services for those who sacrificed for our Nation.

I could always count on Senator Akaka among Guam's strong advocates in the United States Senate. Our concerns and, indeed, the concerns of all territories were always his concerns as well.

I am deeply saddened by the passing of this great statesman, friend of Guam, and treasured colleague. I will miss Senator Akaka's kindness, his aloha spirit, and his shared love for the islands and all of our peoples. During his tenure in the Congress, he was a voice for peace, tolerance, and equality.

So on behalf of Guam, I extend our deepest sympathies to his lovely wife, Millie, my friend; his children; his grandchildren; his great-grandchildren; and the people of Hawaii.

Our country has lost a great man, but his legacy will endure through the lives of the countless Americans he helped during his storied life, and his career.

Senator Akaka, thank you—si yu'os ma'ase, and mahalo.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of my dear friend and former colleague, Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka.

For 36 years, Senator Akaka represented Hawaii in the Congress of the United States. He was the first person of Native Hawaiian descent to serve in the United States Senate.

A 22-year veteran of that body, he chaired the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Committee on Indian Affairs, the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Government Management, and was a senior member of the Senate Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and Armed Services.

Prior to serving the Senate, he proudly represented Hawaii's Second Congressional District for 14 years in this Chamber. He fought with humility and respect for his beloved home State of Hawaii and its people.

A relentless champion of Native Hawaiians, an indigenous people, he advocated for increased access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunity. He worked to secure recognition and benefits for veterans.

Before pursuing elected office, he served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II. He used the GI Bill to earn his undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University

of Hawaii before teaching math, music, social studies, and serving as a principal.

He would later transition into State government as a director of the Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity, focusing on policies and programs to help alleviate poverty.

Senator Akaka's distinguished service and congressional contributions are numerous and distinguished. He embodied the aloha spirit, and his kindness and empathy is his greatest legacy.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to articulate how much he means to the people of Hawaii. Senator Akaka represented everything that is and could be good in all of us. He saw the best in everyone and never had a bad word to say about anyone. If you were fortunate to meet him, as I was humbled to do so on many occasions, you walked away feeling better about yourself and the world. Your spirit refreshed and refocused.

He preached that kindness and aloha must never be sacrificed to get things done. We do not need to emulate the aggressive brinksmanship and bullying that too often define our policy debates here. Senator Akaka embraced bipartisanship and knew that, if we could empathize with those we disagreed with, we were that much closer to a compromise.

Toward the end of his service in the Senate, he remarked: "I feel that since I came here, one of the things I've tried to do—and done it as much as I can—was to bring about a feeling here of a spirit that comes from Hawaii, that we call aloha spirit, because it opens things up, it cuts down fences, it helps people to feel the need to work with each other."

Whenever deciding how to vote, it wasn't about looking to the left or looking to the right, but what was inside his heart. He recalled many instances in which he disagreed or voted differently than his friends, but he never let a policy difference impact that friendship.

Always a schoolteacher, he was a stickler for grammar and punctuation. Senator Akaka mentored generations of public servants. In every office of the Hawaii delegation, you will find the Senator's staff carrying on his mission. One of his former legislative assistants is now my colleague in the House, who spoke earlier, Congresswoman TULSI GABBARD.

My legislative director, Elizabeth Songvilay, and military legislative assistant, Dan Kouchi, were fortunate to work for the Senator.

Liz shared a story, one of many that live on, about how the Senator and Auntie Millie managed the annual Senate ice cream reception. They insisted that the entire office, including committee staff, go with them into the Senator's-only section, where Members and their immediate family were served with no lines. Auntie Millie would walk in and tell everyone the

staff was her and the Senator's grandkids.

He maintained one of the most diverse offices on the Hill, which usually included people of all races who definitely did not look like they were related to the Akakas. That was the Senator, always generous and striving for equality. There was no special line for Senators. He considered that everyone he ever worked for was his partner and equal.

Mr. Speaker, I will forever be grateful for what Senator Akaka meant to me as a friend and mentor. I was humbled and honored to have his support. I urge my colleagues to honor the Senator's legacy by committing to bipartisan leadership and civil discourse but, more importantly, by living with aloha.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Akaka was known to break into song at special occasions, and his favorite song was called the "Hawaiian Lullaby," words by Hector Venegas and Peter Moon, music by Peter Moon. These are the words, and they epitomize him:

Where I live, there are rainbows,
With life in the laughter of morning and
starry nights.

Where I live, there are rainbows,
And flowers full of colors and birds filled
with song.

I can smile when it's raining,
And touch the warmth of the Sun.
I hear children laughing in this place that I
love.

Where I live, there are rainbows,
With life and the laughter of morning and
starry nights.

Mr. Speaker, that is Senator Akaka.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Ms. HANABUSA. I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 16, 2018, at noon for morning-hour debate.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXII, the following Member executed the oath for access to classified information:

CONOR LAMB

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4522. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Restructuring of Regulations on the Importation of Plants for Planting [Docket No.: APHIS-2008-0011] (RIN: 0579-AD75) received March 21, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4523. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Fresh Cherimoya Fruit From Chile Into the United States [Docket No.: APHIS-2015-0015] (RIN: 0579-AE13) received March 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4524. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict, Department of Defense, transmitting a description of the activities of the National Guard Counterdrug Schools during fiscal year 2017, pursuant to 32 U.S.C. 112 note; Public Law 109-469, Sec. 901(g) (as amended by Public Law 114-328, div. A, title X, Sec. 1012) (130 Stat. 2385); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4525. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Amendment to Mentor-Protégé Program (DFARS Case 2016-D011) [Docket No.: DARS-2016-0033] (RIN: 0750-AJ05) received March 21, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4526. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Post Courts-Martial Actions in the Case of the 1944 Port Chicago Explosion, as directed by House Report 114-537, page 153, accompanying H.R. 4909, the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2017; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4527. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's semiannual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, pursuant to Public Law 106-569; to the Committee on Financial Services.

4528. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Mortgage Servicing Rules Under the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) [Docket No.: CFPB-2017-0030] (RIN: 3170-AA75) received March 23, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4529. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Jefferson Parish, LA, et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2018-0002; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8515] received March 28, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4530. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Alternatives to References to Credit Ratings With Respect to Permissible Activities for Foreign Branches of Insured State Nonmember Banks and Pledge of Assets by Insured Domestic Branches of Foreign Banks (RIN: 3064-AE36) received March 14, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110